Mapline

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A French Engineer's Atlas of the River Somme, 1644: Commentary on a Newberry Manuscript

Introduction

The passages on the river Somme have always been tactically important. It was across an ill-guarded bridge at Voyenne that the English army crossed the river in 1415, on the way to its famous victory at Agincourt. During the First World War, the ill-fated British offensive of 1916 ranged along almost the same part of the river, before coming to a halt in the moonscape that the combatants had created.

The Somme crossings proved even more important in 1636, when the French were at war with the Spaniards, who occupied what is now Belgium (the "Spanish Netherlands"). The French armies had not fought well in 1635, and this emboldened the Spaniards to undertake a major offensive in the summer of 1636. One spearhead of this offensive was aimed at the Somme region, which in 1636 lay close to the border (see Figures 1 and 2). Concentrating their force at Valenciennes, the Spaniards drove southwards, and by the middle of July had captured both Le Catelet and La Capelle, strong outlying fortified positions. From here the Spanish army veered southwestwards to the line of the Somme, which it soon crossed by seizing Bray-sur-Somme.

The Spaniards were now on the southern bank, and the outlying French forces hurried back across the river, for fear of being cut off. Part of the Spanish army now pressed on south, capturing Roye and Montdidier on August 8th; another part of the army took the strongly fortified town of Corbie, thus acquiring a further bridge over the line of the Somme, completely breached. As one historian remarks, during this campaign the French troops, to Richelieu's rage, "avoided any excessively direct contact with the enemy."

King Louis XIII and Richelieu were now trying to organize their defences on the line of the Oise river, basing themselves at Senlis, and guarding Noyon and La Fère. The Spaniards pressed on, and elements of their cavalry were seen near Pont-Sainte-Maxence, only about two days' march from Paris. The French capital now fell into an uproar, with many citizens fleeing from it, in anticipation of a Spanish siege. But Louis XIII and Richelieu kept their heads, mustering troops from the Paris population and calling in regiments from other fronts; they also reinforced Abbeville at this time, to provide a threat to the Spanish right flank.

The Spanish commanders were not sure what to do next. Some advocated a bold attack upon Paris, but others feared the growing strength of the French

forces, and the threat of a renewed offensive by the Dutch, away on the northern frontier of what is now Belgium. So the Spanish forces slowly began to retreat, and eventually withdrew across the Somme northwards. Paris was saved, but it had been a close-run thing, and both Louis XIII and Richelieu were discontented with the performance of the French forces. In particular, the King had noticed that French commanders had left intact many of the causeways across the river Oise, by which the Spaniards could have penetrated right through to the capital with relative ease.

The Atlas of the sieur Lenin

The atlas that we are examining has to be seen in the context of this Spanish invasion of 1636. It had become obvious that the course of the Somme was vitally important, as a first line of defence, and in 1644 a cartographic survey of it was commissioned, probably by Charles II de Lorraine, duc d'Elbeuf, who had recently become governor of the province of Picardie. The royal engineer responsible for the survey was the sieur Lenin, about whom, curiously, nothing else is known.

He made at least three copies of his "Livre des plans de passages," for apart from the Newberry copy, two others may be found at the Bibliothèque Nationale (Paris), in the general collection of French manuscripts (manuscrits français 2789) and among the new acquisitions (nouvelles acquisitions françaises 9525). We do not know where the Newberry copy came from, but the Bibliothèque Nationale copies came from families associated with the defence of Picardy during the later seventeenth century.

The atlas is, as the sieur Lenin claims, a cartographic account of the passages over the river Somme in 1644. There are 43 numbered maps, beginning in the east, at the river's source, and stretching westwards to where the Somme runs into the English Channel. As figure 1 shows, the maps are most numerous in the easterly section, where the

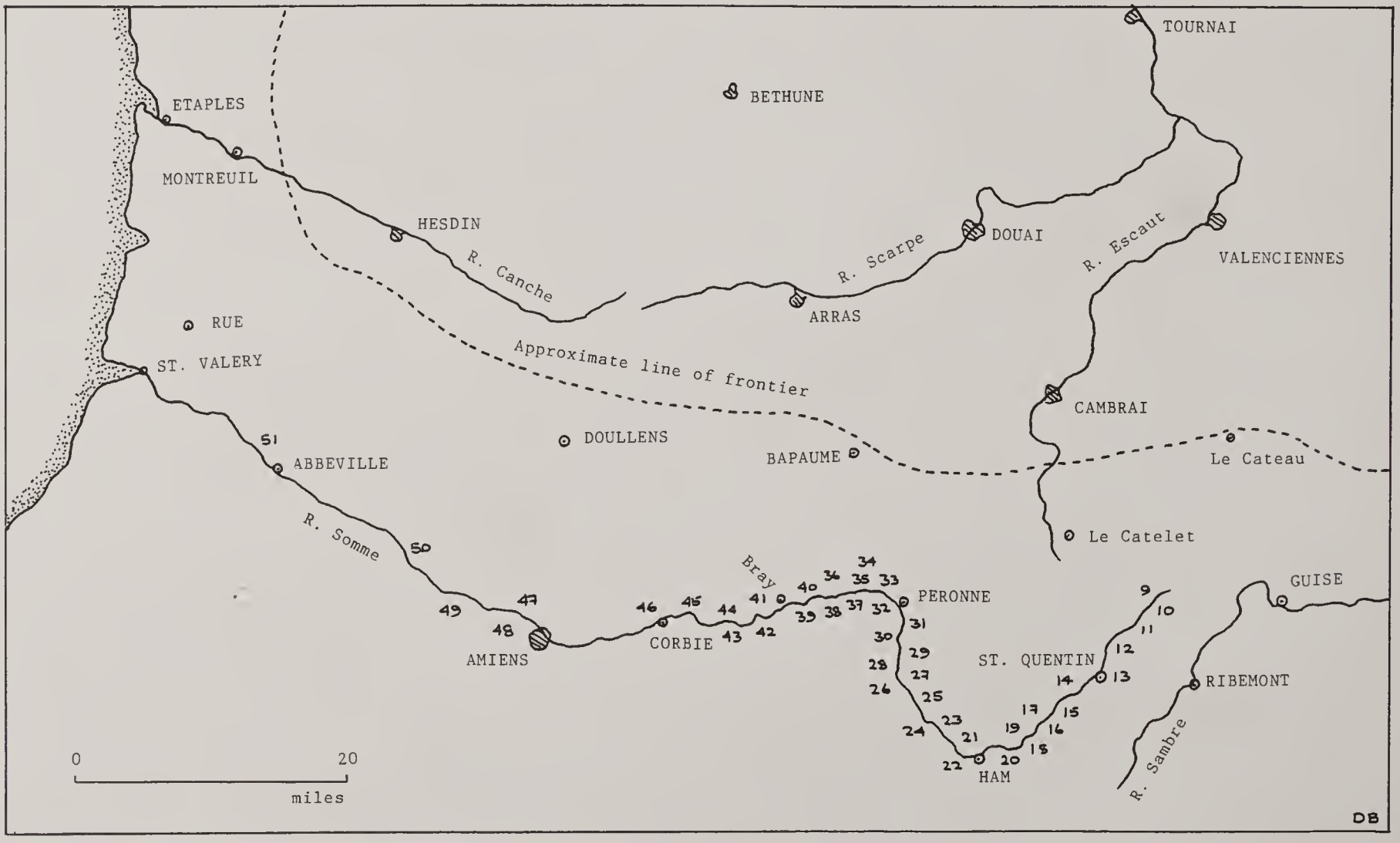


Figure 1. The location of the maps in the Lenin atlas (by folio number).

Figure 2. The Somme frontier and the Spanish offensive of 1636.

river was narrow and easily forded or crossed with a causeway; nearer the sea, such crossings became more difficult, and there was no crossing below Abbeville.

The maps cover widely different areas, but are all of a standard format, so that their scales also differ widely. Many of them offer a rare opportunity to examine the seventeenth-century French countryside at a large scale, for they are often detailed enough to show the shape of individual buildings. Lenin gives his chief attention to the river and its crossings, but he also does his best to show the relief of the land, using realistic shading techniques. Each map has a key and a commentary, explaining how the river runs in that section and what has been done to contain it.

Lenin's aim was to "fermer la porte à l'ennemy," as he puts it, along the Somme, and for this purpose he did not hesitate to call for the destruction of existing works. Many causeways had been built across the river, sometimes as roads and sometimes for mills, or both, but as Lenin wrote, "the loss of a mill and a pond is not important if we can so deprive the enemy of such an advantage." On occasion, he calls not for the destruction of a causeway but for its fortification; once or twice he notes that if appropriate measures had been taken, the Spaniards would not have been able to cross in 1636.

We have chosen three examples of his maps, to show a wide range of the work. The map at folio 23 (Figure 3) shows the river at Ham, where it bends far to the south. On Figure 3 "A" marks the town of

Figure 3. Map of the river below Ham from the Lenin atlas.

Figure 4. Corresponding detail from the IGN 1:25,000 map.

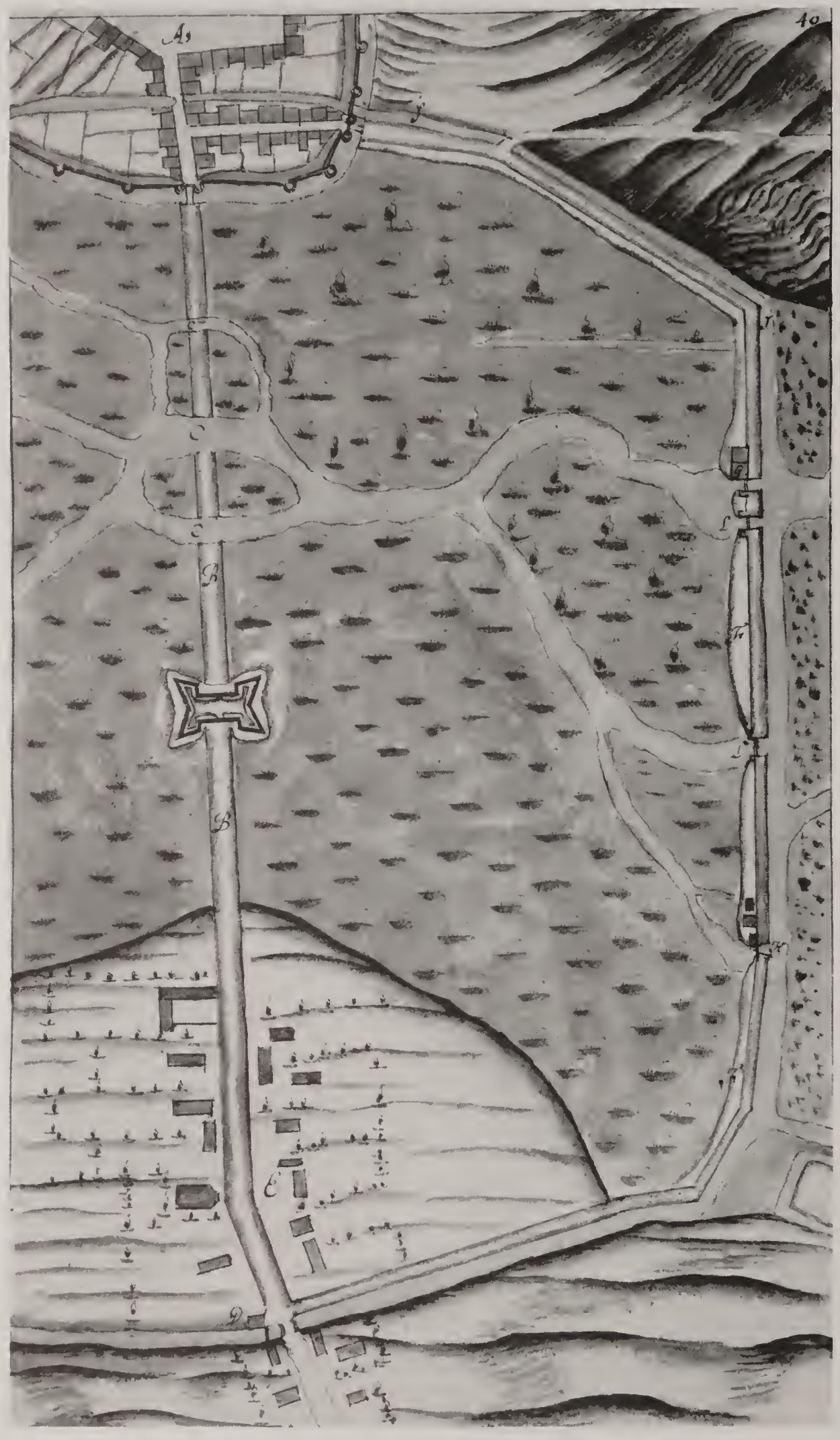


Figure 5. Map of the causeways at Bray-sur-Somme from the Lenin atlas.

Figure 6. Corresponding detail from the IGN 1:25,000 map.

Figure 7. Map of the river below Amiens from the Lenin atlas.

Ailly-sur-Somme
Dreuil-lès-Amiens
St-Sauveur
Argœuves
Longpré-les-Amiens
Renancourt
Vallée de Montron
Vallée de la Peine
Vallée de Camincourt
Vallée du Chemin de Vaux
Vallée de l'Arbre d'une Lieue
Vallée de Grâce
Vallée Malo
Vallée Jolliette
Vallée Hullotte
Vallée St Martin
Fond de la Fosse à Tout Vert
Fosse Walin
Bois de Montières
Bois Brûlé
Bois d'Argœuves
les Câtelets
la Forêt
la Queuse
la Queuse
la Grande Vallée
la Grande Armoire
la Longue Pièce
la Trouse
la Voie de la Mare
la Voie des Tilleuls
la Voie des Trilles
le Buquet Pourlieux
le Mont Caillou
le Moulin d'Argœuves
le Champ Pillard
le Champ d'Orsons
le Bois Brûlé
le Bois de Montières
le Mont Courselle
le Mont à Caillou
le Mont Pré
le Mont Pré
le Moulin
le Moulin
le Moulin

Ham, whose general shape is also clear on Figure 4. Note the little fort set into the walls on the left of the town; this is marked on Figure 4 as "Fort de Ham (ruines)." Lenin's map was drawn in order to show the "ford called Saint Gregory's fountain" at "B"; this has now quite disappeared under the complex of factories. Towards the top of his drawing, though, he marks the "village d'Epville" at "D," and this still lies a little way downstream on Figure 4.

Towards the top of the page, Lenin marks "E," which is the "Pont d'Allemagne"; this bridges the Allemagne River, also seen at the top left on Figure 4. Even given the reference provided by the town of Ham, comparison of these two maps is not easy; the Somme has been heavily canalized at this point, and industrial growth has effaced many landmarks.

Our next example comes from Bray, some 40 miles downstream, one of the points at which the Spaniards broke through in 1636 (Figure 5). This little town has not endured nearly so much industrial development as Ham, and the outline of the seventeenth-century landmarks is consequently much easier to discern. The river-bed here is considerably broader, with about half a mile between the bluffs on either side of it. The main causeway across the river is guarded by a small fort, but when the Spaniards came in 1636, they avoided this trap and crossed instead by the "chaussée des moulins" (causeway of the mills), marked by Lenin with an "F" and on our comparative map (Figure 6) by the abbreviations "Anc. Mln.," or old mill.

Lenin is particularly successful here in giving us a feel for the way in which the two causeways cross the valley, between the high bluffs. At the northern end, the causeway joins the main street of Bray at a junction that is still perfectly recognizeable; at the southern end, we see a large farm (that still seems to exist) and then the church for the village of La Neuville-lès-Bray. It is hard to do justice, in black and white reproduction, to the colored original of the modern map, which indeed seems to show the main bed of the Somme running much as Lenin depicts it.

Working still further downstream, we come to the section of the river just west of Amiens. Here Lenin shows a section of the valley about 7 miles long, running from the outskirts of Amiens at the bottom, to the Roman camp ("camp de César") at the top (Figure 7). Lenin was not particularly interested in this section of the Somme, for it had no causeways. But he delineates it with fidelity, showing the villages on either side - Longpré, Etouvie, Dreuillès-Amiens, St-Sauveur and Ailly-sur-Somme - in their correct positions, and contriving by his strong use of shading to give an impression of the distinctive relief.

Conclusion

It is very unusual to find a Roman antiquity like the "Camp de César" marked on a manuscript map of this period, and Lenin's work in general offers a rare glimpse of the seventeenth-century French countryside at a large scale. He is mainly concerned with the river and its crossings, and certainly impresses the modern reader by the abundance of causeways, dams and mills; the potential of the river was extensively harnessed. He also shows many other features; the churches in most of the villages are readily identifiable, as are some of the larger (often enclosed) farms. Lenin's delineation of individual houses and fields seems rather generalized, but it is possible that here, too, we could find points of survival. All in all, his atlas offers a very unusual chance for us to imagine the geographical outline of a world that we have lost.

Wilbert Stroeve
Chicago Map Society

David Buisseret
Director, Hermon Dunlap Smith Center

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information about the Center is available on request from the Director, **David Buisseret.**

Mapline is published three times a year by the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography. Annual subscription is $8.00 for U.S. and North America; $10.00 elsewhere. Back issues (as available) $2.00 each. Please address all correspondence to **James R. Akerman,** Editor, *Mapline,* The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton St., Chicago, IL 60610-3380. ISSN 0196-0881

Smith Center Announcements

David Buisseret will take up a research fellowship at the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel, Germany from mid-July to mid-August, where he will continue research on the cartography of the military revolution. When David returns it will be only for a brief time, as he will be leaving the Smith Center to take up his duties as newly-appointed holder of the Jenkins and Virginia Garrett Endowed Chair of Greater Southwestern Studies and the History of Cartography at the University of Texas at Arlington, Department of History. Fittingly, David's writing is to be found everywhere in this issue. Fortunately, we will see David again next winter, when he returns for a semester of research and writing funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities' research fellowship program; he will be working on his long-projected book on varieties of cartography in early modern Europe.

On 10 April, **Bob Karrow** gave the 2nd Matteson-*New York Times* Lecture in the History of Cartography at the Osher Map Library, University of Southern Maine, in Portland. The next day, he presented the same talk, "The Cartographic Renaissance: 1400-1600," to the Boston Map Society's inaugural meeting at the Harvard Map Collection. An exhibit entitled "Ortelius and Friends: A Celebration of Sixteenth-Century Maps," was mounted for the occasion. On 19 April, Bob addressed the Friends of the Memorial Library, University of Wisconsin-Madison, on "The Mapping of the Great Lakes."

On 17 May, **Jim Akerman** gave a lecture entitled "Automobile Road Maps: A Visual Geography of America," to inaugurate the Detroit Public Library's showing of "Visual Geography," a travelling exhibition on the history of cartography sponsored by the United States Geological Survey. The exhibit will remain open at the Detroit Main Library, 5201 Woodward Avenue, until 9 August. Jim is preparing "Paper Trails: Maps, Highways, and American Journeys in the Twentieth Century," a major exhibit on American road maps and automobile tourism scheduled for Fall, 1996. In June and July, **David Buisseret, Jim Akerman, Bob Karrow,** and **John Long** will participate as lecturers in "**Cartographic Traditions in American History,**" an institute for high school teachers funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and directed by former Smith Center Fellow Gerald A. Danzer and Mark Newman at the University of Illinois at Chicago Department of History.

Major upcoming Smith Center events include the **Twelfth Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr., Lectures in the History of Cartography,** planned for Fall, 1996. We are now assembling a slate of lecturers to speak on transportation mapping. The published version of the Ninth Nebenzahl Lectures, *Rural Images: Estate Maps in the Old and New Worlds,* is now at the University of Chicago Press. Edition of two other books in the series (the Tenth and Eleventh), is proceeding rapidly. The seventh **Smith Center Occasional Publication**, *The Karpinski Series of Maps Concerning the Gulf, Coast, Texas, and the Southwest,* by **Jack Jackson**, is also expected later this summer.

Newberry Acquisitions

The Library recently acquired (at an auction in Chicago) this early nineteenth-century manuscript map. It is called a "Sketch of the ground upon which was fought the battle of Waterloo, copied from a plan which was taken by order of His Grace the Duke of Wellington in the month of April previous to the battle." In the bottom lefthand corner it is signed "C. Chaplin, Château de Brumagne, Namur."

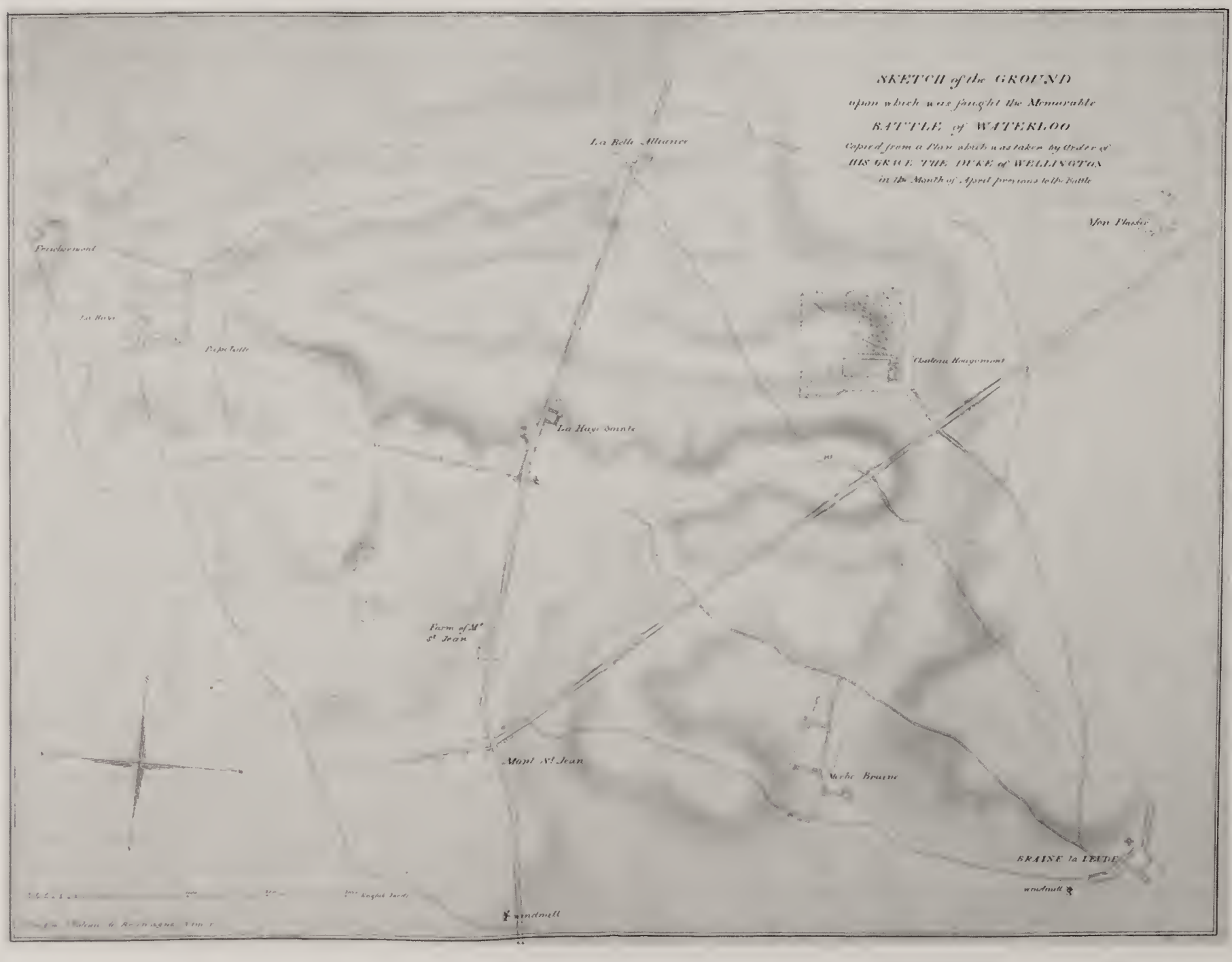
The map, in a delicate color wash, elegantly sets out the terrain upon which the Battle of Waterloo was fought, in the middle of June, 1815. We were, of course, immediately intrigued by the claim that Wellington had caused such a map to be made about two months earlier. This seemed inherently

improbable, but several sources confirmed that Wellington had in fact prepared himself in this way. John Fortescue, writing in 1925, claimed that at Waterloo the Duke was "in a position of his own selection, of which plans had been drawn up by his engineers months before" (*Wellington* [London: Williams and Norgate, 1925] p. 186). Richard Aldington repeated roughly the same story in his *Wellington* (London: Heinemann, 1946, p. 213), but neither author offers any reference.

The same is true of David Howarth, who on page 3 of his *Waterloo: A Near Run Thing* (London: Collins/Fontana, 1972) affirms that "the staff had prepared a sketch map [of the battle site] and two copies had been made; the Prince of Orange had one, and De Lancey, at the rear of the cavalcade, was carrying the other in his pocket." Alas, even this apparently more circumstantial account of the map offers no corroborating reference.

Our efforts to track down the originals of our map in British archives have not so far been successful. It is unknown at the British Library, either in the Map Room or among the manuscripts, and we propose next to make enquiries at the Public Record Office (which may have information about the old library of the Royal Engineers at Woolwich), at Southampton University (where the Wellington Papers are housed), and at the National Army Museum in London. Of course, some well-informed reader of *Mapline* may succeed in short-circuiting these enquiries, by telling us about where some copy is....

Either way, we shall keep our readers informed. If we find an original of the map, it will be interest-



ing to compare it with the copy. If we do not, it will in a sense be even more interesting, for we shall have acquired a document that seems to corroborate an element in the Waterloo campaign that until now had been based upon hearsay, and that reveals the remarkable foresight of the Duke of Wellington.

Acknowledgements: work on this map has been greatly helped by the investigations of Arthur Holzheimer, Newberry Volunteer, and Robert Chase, HM Consul General in Chicago.

David Buisseret

Briefly Noted

Exhibitions

"**The Earth & the Heavens: The Art of the Mapmaker,**" will be the **British Library**'s main summer exhibition for 1995. It traces the response of the West to the one of the oldest intellectual challenges facing the human mind: What is the shape and extent of the Earth and of the Cosmos which contains it? The exhibit contains more than a hundred maps, books, and artwork from antiquity to the most up-to-date digital technology. The curator of "The Earth & the Heavens" is Dr. Peter Whitfield, author of *The Image of the World*, published last year, and of *The Mapping of the Heavens*, which is due to appear simultaneously with the opening of the exhibit in July. "The Earth & the Heavens" will be on view from 7 July to 22 October 1995, at the British Library Exhibition Galleries, Great Russell Street, London.

The **Institut Cartogràfic de Catalunya** is mounting an exhibit of 54 portolan charts and atlases preserved in various Spanish archives, libraries, museums, and private collections. "**Portolan Charts Preserved in Spain**" will be on display in the Saló del Tinell, the great Gothic hall of the Palau Reial Major in Barcelona on the occasion of the 17th International Cartographic Conference which convenes in Barcelona on 3-9 September 1995. A catalogue of the exhibit is being prepared in which all the portolan charts will be reproduced.

From 22 May to 28 July 1995 the **Gelman Library** of **George Washington University**, is presenting an exhibition entitled "**From Plantagenet to Saxe-Coburg: Maps from the Fiat Lux Library, 1482-1899.**" The exhibition features fifty maps from the private collection of Eric W. Wolf. A symposium in conjunction with the exhibit and co-sponsored by the Washington Map Society was held on 15 June from 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. Speakers included Robert Highbarger (Washington Map Society), Evelyn Edson (Piedmont Virginia Community College), and Ed Dahl (National Archives of Canada).

The **David M. Stewart Museum** in Montreal is now showing an exhibit entitled "**Beauty and Image: Women and Allegory in Antique Maps.**" The exhibit will run through 9 February 1996. For further information contact Sylvia Deschenes (phone 514-861-6701).

An exhibition entitled "**Mapping New York,**" the work of artist **Spelman Evans Downer**, was on display at the **Dru Arstark Gallery**, 568 Broadway #403, New York 10012, from 11 May to 10 June 1995.

From 3 June to 30 June 1995, the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters (Madison) mounted "**Maps of Encounter: The French in Seventeenth-Century Wisconsin,**" an exhibition of period maps from the George Parker Collection with accompanying images and artifacts of the French presence in early Wisconsin. A 24-page illustrated catalogue of the exhibit is available for $5.00, plus $2.00 p/h, from The Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters, 1922 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53705-4099. The catalogue's primary essay, on the cultural impact of the French in early Wisconsin, was written by David Buisseret. A second essay by Prof. Jeffery Behm (University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh) concerns the Bell site at Lake Butte des Morts. Exhibit curator Randall Berndt contributed a third essay on the formation of the George Parker Map Collection.

Conferences

A call for papers has been issued for the **Second International Congress of Maritime History,** to be held in the Netherlands, 5-8 June 1996. The theme for this conference will be: "Evolution and Revolution in the Maritime World in the 19th and 20th Centuries." The conference is jointly sponsored and organized by the **Netherlands Association for Maritime History**, the **Netherlands Maritime Museum** (Amsterdam), the **Maritime Museum Prins Hendrik** (Rotterdam), and the **International Maritime Economic History Association.** Papers are invited on any of the Congress's three main thematic sections, (1) Nautical Science and Cartography; (2) The Construction, Equipment and Propulsion of Ships; and (3) The Management of Shipping Companies, Navies, and Ports. Papers embracing discussion of the period before 1800 are acceptable provided they also embody significant coverage of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Paper proposals on a single sheet, (indicating the theme, argument, key evidence, and conclusion of the paper, and its relevance within the context of existing knowledge) should be submitted by 30 June 1995 to: Mrs. drs. Corrie Reindets Folmer, P.O. Box 102, 2350 AC Leiderdorp, The Netherlands (for sections 1 and 2); or David M. Williams, Department of Economic and Social History, The University of Leicester, Leicester LE1 7RH, United Kingdom (fax 0116-252-5081).

The fifteenth annual meeting of the **North American Cartographic Information Society (NACIS)** will convene this year in Wilmington, North Carolina, on 25-29 October. The program committee invites papers and posters on various aspects of cartographic information. Persons wishing to make presentations should submit an abstract of 250 words or fewer by 30 June 1995 (in both printed and digital form) to Keith Rice, Department of Geography and Geology, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point, Stevens Point, WI 54481 (phone 715-346-2629; fax 715-346-3372). Please include your name, professional affiliation and address, and telephone number.

The **Fifteenth International Symposium of the International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS),** will be held in Riga, Latvia, 6-9 October 1996. The themes of the conference will be: (1) the mapping of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia; (2) catalogues of old maps; (3) restoration of old maps. Exhibitions are being organized by the Archives of History of Latvia, the Riga Museum of History and Navigation, and the National Library of Latvia. For a registration form that should be returned by 1 October 1995, contact Dr. Janis Strauchmanis, Raina Blvd. 19, University of Latvia, LV-1586, Riga, Latvia.

Maps and Society Lectures

The Maps and Society Lecture series for 1995-96 has been announced. These lectures in the history of cartography are organized by Tony Campbell (Map Library, British Library) and Catherine Delano Smith (Institute of Historical Research, London). Meetings are held each month from October to May at the Warburg Institute, the University of London at 5:00 p.m. Admission is free and open to everyone. This year's program is made possible through the sponsorship of The International Map Collectors' Society, Jonathan Potter Ltd., and Laurence Worms of Ash Rare Books. It receives the support of *Imago Mundi* and *The Map Collector*. For a complete meeting schedule, please consult our "Calendar" section.

Fellowships and Awards

The J.B. Harley Research Fellowships in the History of Cartography for 1995 have been awarded to three scholars, each whom received £400 towards a two-week research stay in London. **Professor Jeremy Black** (University of Durham) received his award for "A Study of Historical Atlases." **Dr. Mercedes Maroto Camino** (University of Auckland) received an award for "Maps, Vision and Power in Spenser's A View of the Present State of Ireland." **Roger A. Starling**'s (University of Toronto) award-winning project is "Topography and Power: English Renaissance Drama and the Production of Space 1580-1640." The J.B. Harley Trust Fund is the only one of its kind in Europe. It supports cartographic research into the wealth of historical material available in London. Five fellowships have now been awarded. The closing date for applications to the next cycle of awards is 1 November. For further details contact Hon. Sec., Tony Campbell, Map Library, British Library, Great Russell Street, London WC1B 3DG, United

Kingdom; fax 171 412 7780; e-mail: tony.campbell@bl.uk.

The **National Maritime Museum** (Greenwich) has an important collection of charts dating from the fifteenth century and is hoping to establish a fellowship to enable a young scholar to work on some aspect of this collection that would result in a publication. Preliminary enquiries should be addressed to Dr. Margarette Lincoln, Head of Research, National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, London SE10 9NF, United Kingdom; phone 0181 312 6686.

Works in Progress

The **International Cartographic Association's Commission on the History of Cartography** is preparing *How to Identify a Mapmaker,* a historical directory of cartographers with five introductory essays by David Woodward, S. Rimbert, Tony Campbell, Monique Pelletier, and Lothar Zögner. The book is expected to appear in September.

Map Societies and Clubs

Two new map societies, whose membership is open to collectors, cartographic professionals, librarians, and anyone slightly crazy for maps, have recently been formed. The **Boston Map Society** was formed by David Cobb of the Harvard University Map Collection last fall. The society will hold two or three meetings each year. Annual dues are $15. Interested persons may write David at the Harvard Map Collection, Harvard College Library, Cambridge, MA 02138 (phone 617-495-2417; e-mail david_cobb@harvard.edu. *Mapline* first learned of The Map Interest Committee of the Northern Ohio Bibliographic Society about two years ago. Persons interested in this group should contact Bill Barrow, 2255 Par Lane, PH-19, Willoughby Hills, OH 44094.

Mapline now knows of eleven such societies in North America -- in Arizona, Boston, British Columbia, California, Chicago, Delaware Valley, Michigan, New York, Northern Ohio, Rocky Mountain, and Washington -- and is anxious to learn of others. Please write the editor with/for further information.

Appointment

Dr. Matthew Edney has been appointed Faculty Scholar of the **Osher Map Library and Smith Center for Cartographic Education of the University of Southern Maine.** Dr. Edney received his Ph.D. from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1990, where he worked principally with David Woodward. For the past five years he has been a member of the Department of Geography at Binghamton University (State University of New York), teaching cartography, computer cartography, and historical geography/cartography. He will take up his new position this autumn as an associate professor in the University of Southern Maine's departments of Geography/Anthropology and American and New England Studies, sharing his time between the Osher Map Library and teaching in historical cartography and geography.

Obituary
Dr. Helen Wallis, OBE, FSA (1924-1995)

Dr. Helen Wallis, the retired Map Librarian of the British Library and distinguished historian of cartography, died on 7 February after an extended battle with cancer. She was 70 years old.

Helen received her doctorate in Geography at St. Hugh's College, Oxford, and joined the Map Room staff at the British Museum in 1951. She was superintendent of the Map Room (after 1973, the Map Library of the newly created British Library) from 1967 until her retirement in 1986. Widely acknowledged as one of the leading international authorities in the history of cartography and map librarianship, she worked tirelessly both to establish her institution as one of the premier international centers for cartohistorical research, and to create a genuine international community of cartohistorical scholars. She was instrumental in the formation of several British national organizations of map librarians and was president of the British Cartographic Association from 1972 to 1974. She was active as well in the International Cartographic Association's Committee on the History of Cartography, the International Society for the History of Cartography, and the International Map Collectors' Society.

Dr. Wallis was the author, co-author, or editor

of more than 250 bibliographical and research publications, including *Carteret's Voyage round the World 1766-1769* (1965), *The Boke of Idrography, by Jean Rotz* (1981), *Cartographic Innovations* (1987, with Arthur Robinson), and *The Historian's Guide to Early British Maps* (1994). Her appointment as OBE upon retirement tops a long list of national and international honors including the British Cartographic Association's gold medal (1988), the Society of Women Geographers Distinguished Achievement Award (1990), and an honorary doctorate (1985) from Davidson College in North Carolina in 1985.

By any measure Helen Wallis was a great person. A thorough scholar and bibliographer with a lively and eclectic mind, no subject in the history of cartography seemed beyond her grasp and interest. We last saw her in Chicago on the occasion of the 15th International Conference on the History of Cartography in June 1993, when she presented her discovery of several long-lost prints from the mysterious Rawlinson series of maps and views of America from the mid-eighteenth century. Blessed with an endless supply of warmth and vivacity, Helen's arrival at an international meeting seemed always to legitimize it and to guarantee its success both as a gathering of scholars and as a reunion of friends. We shall miss her.

Calendar

3-9 September 1995
The 17th International Cartographic Conference convenes in Barcelona, Spain. General information about the conference is available from A. Jon Kimerling, Chair, USNC/ICA, Department of Geosciences, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 97331; or from ICC'95 International Cartographic Conference, Conference Service, Balmes, 209-211, E-08006 Barcelona, Spain; phone (34 3) 218 87 58; fax (34 3) 218 89 59.

11-16 September 1995
The 16th International Conference on the History of Cartography will meet in Vienna, Austria. Contact: 16th International Conference on the History of Cartography, c/o Austrian National Library, Map Department and Globe Museum, Josefplatz 1, A-1015 Vienna, Austria.

12-16 September 1995
The International Map Trade Association's 15th International Conference and Trade Show convenes at the Dublin Castle Conference Center. Contact: Nancy Edwards, Office Manager, IMTA, P.O. Box 1789, Kankakee, IL 60901 (phone 815-939-4627; fax 815-933-8320).

8-11 October 1995
The 14th International Symposium, International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS), will be held in association with the California Map Society, San Francisco. Contact: Alfred W. Newman, 1414 Mariposa St., Vallejo, CA 94590; phone & fax (707) 642-9091.

26 October 1995, 5:00 p.m.
Maps and Society Lecture, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Prof. Louis de Vorsey (University of Georgia), "Maps Before the Bar: Early Maps in Forensic Contests of the Present."

25-29 October 1995
The North American Cartographic Information Society's annual meeting convenes in Wilmington, NC. (See *Briefly Noted*)

23, 28, and 30 November 1995, 6:00 p.m.
Professor David Woodward (University of Wisconsin-Madison) will be giving the annual Panizzi Lectures at The British Museum Lecture Theatre on Maps and Prints in the Italian Renaissance. The three lectures in this series are entitled, "Makers," "Distributors," and "Consumers."

7 December 1995, 5:00 p.m.
Maps and Society Lecture, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Dott. Alessandro Scafi (Rome) "Where is Nowhere? Paradise on Maps."

18 January 1996, 5:00 p.m.
Maps and Society Lecture, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Dr. Marcia Kupfer (Washington, D.C.), "The Lost Wheel-Map of Ambrogio Lorenzetti: Its Rotation and Location in the Communcal Palace of Siena."

22 February 1996, 5:00 p.m.
Maps and Society Lecture, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Alain Pottage (London School of Economics and Political Science), "Property and Topography since the Sixteenth Century: Visualising Titles in Land Law."

21 March 1996, 5:00 p.m.
Maps and Society Lecture, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Ralph Hyde (Guildhall Library, Corporation of London), "The Climax of a Tradition: Samuel and Nathaniel Buck's Long View of London."

25 April 1996, 5:00 p.m.
Maps and Society Lecture, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Christian Jacob (Centre National de Recherche Scientifique, Paris), "Mapping the Earth *versus* Mapping the Sky: From Hevlius to Flammarion."

16 May 1996, 5:00 p.m.
Maps and Society Lecture, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London: Dr. Frank Kitchen (Stenying Grammar School, West Sussex), "Cosmo-choro-poly-grapher: The Life and Work of John Norden."

5-8 June 1996
The Second International Congress of Maritime History, "Evolution and Revolution in the Maritime World in the 19th and 20th Centuries," will be held in the Netherlands.

6-9 October 1996
The 15th International Symposium, International Map Collectors' Society (IMCoS), will be held in Riga, Latvia. Contact: Dr. Janis Strauchmanis, Raina Blvd. 19, University of Latvia, LV-1586, Riga, Latvia.

Recent Publications

Maps in Tudor England/ P. D. A. Harvey. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1993. 120 p., illus.; hbk. ISBN 0-226-3178-8. $29.95.

This book, published simultaneously by The British Library, offers a masterly overview of mapping in England during a crucial phase of its development. Some of the material is familiar, but much is not, and the book's arrangement by topics - maps and fortifications, maps and government, maps and towns, and so forth - allows the author to cut at old problems in a new way. No doubt in part because of the collaborative arrangements for publication, the book contains a wealth of beautifully-produced reproductions; it is splendid value and ought to interest all concerned with Tudor England. (D.B.)

The Image of the World: 20 Centuries of World Maps/ Peter Whitfield. London: The British Library, 1994. ISBN 0-7123-0338-3.

This well-produced book has five chapters: classical foundations, the religious imagination, the play of intellect, the theatre of the world, science and communication. The author uses this framework to analyze about sixty maps, by no means all of them well known. As is inevitable, there are many old favorites in the early sections, but the last chapter is very novel, and the whole book is enlivened by an unusually intelligent commentary. (D.B.)

The Mapmaker's Art/ John Goss. London: Studio Editions, 1993. 376 p., illus., hbk. ISBN 1-85170-827-8.

This sumptuously produced book adopts much the same type of chapter-division as the one reviewed above, though it is able to present a wider range of illustrations to accompany the text. As before, there are some old favorites, but Goss, like Whitfield, contrives as well to introduce a good deal of unusual material. These are both books not merely to skim, but also to read carefully; they are far from the mere picture-books that their appearance might suggest. (D.B.)

My Father's Map

Few readers of *Mapline* will need to be reminded that this Spring and Summer mark the fiftieth anniversary of the end of the Second World War. As I write this (in early June) the American celebration of Father's Day -- a comparatively recent creation honoring paternity and a boon to greeting card publishers -- is also fast approaching. In honor of both these events I present these reproductions of the greatest treasure in my personal collection, an "American Red Cross Map of Paris" (1945), the map my father brought home from the war.

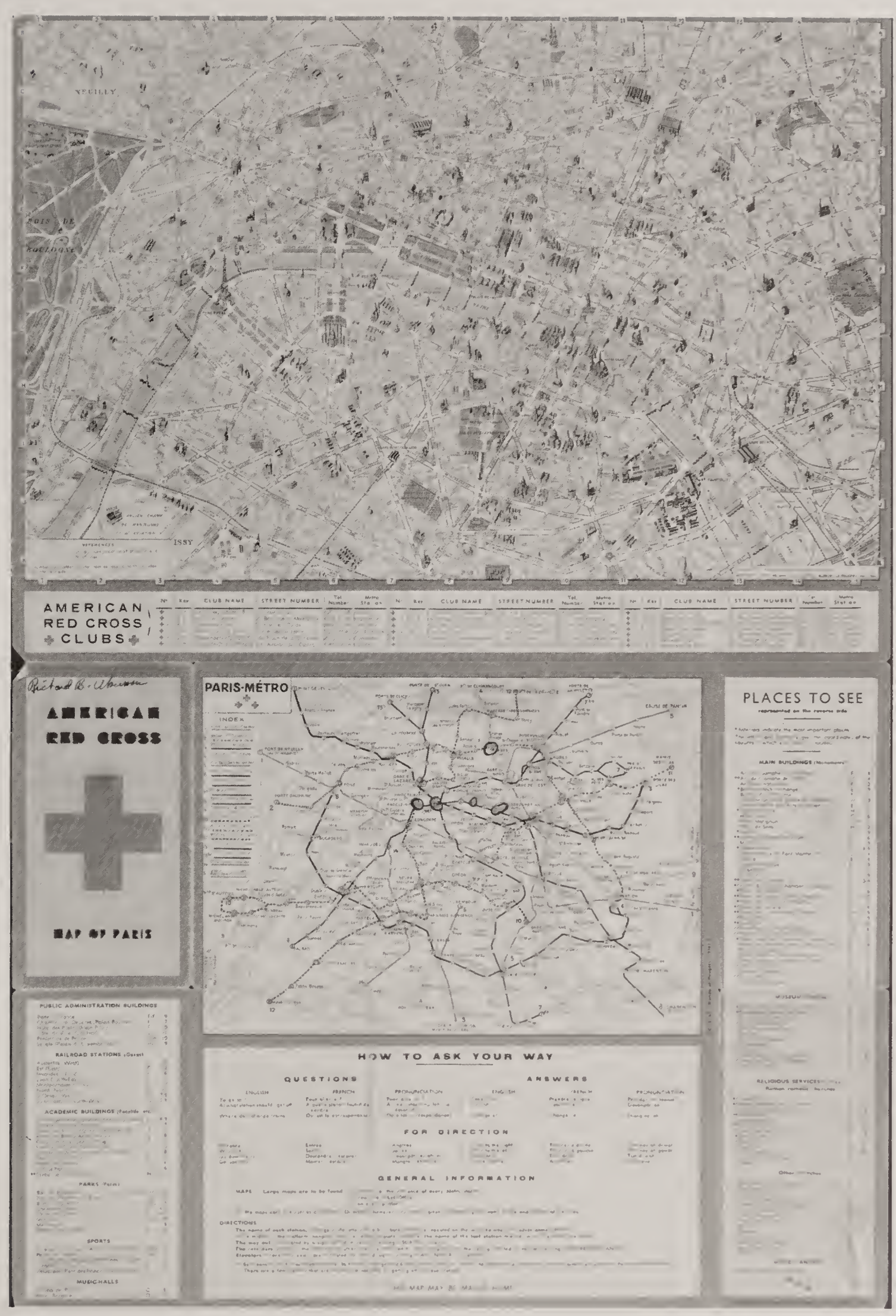
My father is a modest and soft-spoken man, and he rarely talks about his experiences in the war unless directly asked a question. Not that he avoids the subject because of any great trauma; we are lucky he experienced none. But I get the feeling -- as I often do when talking to veterans of that generation -- that, whatever the impression his tour of duty in 1943-45 made on him, he prefers to dwell on memories of his postwar life. This is as it should be, for I guess all any soldier or victim of war wants to do is to live through it. It was easier for my father than for many others to put the war behind him. He was one of the majority of soldiers who served in the rear in support of combat troops, in his case as a paymaster in Omar Bradley's Twelfth Army Group. There were surely moments of genuine fear, if not peril. He was far enough forward, for example, to earn three battle stars -- one for the Battle of the Bulge, in which he surely would have fought but for a change of weather. His most favored memories of his two years in Western Europe are essentially pacific: his friendship with a young Dutch couple who took him and several companions under their wing in Maastricht during the winter of 1944-45; a night at the Folieś-Bergères; a visit with a maternal great aunt in Wuppertal in the last weeks of the war in Europe; and the fact that he never once had to fire his weapon in anger or fear during his entire tour of duty.

Dad's collection of war memorabilia is fairly small. (The German Lueger pistol he brought home as a trophy was sold to a collector shortly after his first child was born, so that no gun would be around the house.) This map was among his papers and photographs until I saw it. Some years later my parents framed it and presented it to me in honor of my Ph.D. I suspect it is one of several hundred thousands or millions printed during the last year of the war and distributed to soldiers lucky enough to spend time in the City of Light. No doubt several thousand of these still survive in the hands of other fathers or their children, but it is still one-of-a-kind, signed by him, and marked with the metro stations he frequented during the five months he was stationed in Paris (July-November 1945).

The map was printed in February 1945. I'm not sure if there were earlier editions. The backside of the map testifies to the foregone conclusion of the war in the West: A once restricted military topographic map of the region around Evreux was no longer worth the paper it was printed on. Now, a more colorful map told GIs what to see in Paris and how to ask directions. ("At what station should I get off?" -- "Ah kel stas-iong foh tiel desangdr?")

The map also records the miraculous survival of Paris and its anticipation of postwar tourism. All the great monuments are there, sprinkled about the Baedekerish street plan. They were there still when (forty-two years after my father) I visited Paris with my wife. We might have used this map to navigate the city, so little of its essential geography had changed. It is a little comforting that a map born of war speaks of peace and constancy.

Jim Akerman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